

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901.

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GOV. MCSWEENEY SLANDERED

OUR CONSTABLES MUST NOT BE POLITICAL PARTISANS.

ed States Marshal McCreary charged the Telling Lumber Constables that if they openly worked against Senator McLauren they would be turned off the force, because Gov. McSweeney was opposed to Tillman. The Governor denies the whole story.

ocial to News and Courier.] Columbia, October 4.—Governor McSweeney has been trying hard to get people understand that the constabulary force is not to be used with his consent for political purposes. His surprise may be imagined today when he received the following communication:

Florence, S. C., Oct. 3, 1901.
M. B. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Geo. S. McCreary at last night here and in talking to me he took occasion to say that the State constable who openly worked against Senator McLauren could be turned off the force by you. I gave as a reason that you were opposed to Senator Tillman. He stated that he had informed the constables to the same effect and they thanked him for the information. Personally I have no interest in the matter, but have always opposed to Senator McLauren. I have no reason to believe that the comment made by Mr. McCreary is authorized by you, but I thought proper to inform you of the report stated to me by Mr. McCreary. I am very respectfully,
W. W. Sellers, State Constable.
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Ordinarily Gov. McSweeney does not pay any attention to such communications, but Mr. Sellers has been on the constabulary force for a number of years and is regarded as a safe and conservative man and on account Gov. McSweeney is anxious to nip the matter in the bud to put a rest to the statements contained before they shall become more general and public circulation. In the first place, he regards it as very peculiar that a United States government officer, has stated that he owes his appointment largely to Senator McLauren, should be credited with giving statements to the injury of a State officer. The whole matter, if correctly reported, Gov. McSweeney stated, was absolutely without foundation, as he had never directed, said or suggested that it would be with his approval for a State constable to support or work for Senator McLauren or anyone else, or if he had the right to do so he would not have taken such a course. GOV. MCSWEENEY FURTHER STATED he would not allow any man to be on the constabulary force who had his time to canvassing or running for any candidate, and that had been his policy since he had been in office, and even during his governor he had it distinct. He stated that such of the constables as were opposed to him had right and he made no suggestion effort that their failure to support him met with disapproval. It has been the course of his office to let the constables that they were to be active politics alone and that they were expected to devote their time to the work for which they were employed and not to politics. He went on to say that he considered the talk of a purely unrecalled for Senator McLauren as a slander and that without any foundation such state he could not imagine why anyone that should be made, because the constables had never dreamed of the constables having anything to do with the senatorial contest.

NOT OPPOSED TO TILLMAN.
The reference in the letter that Gov. McSweeney was opposed to Senator Tillman has no foundation and is incorrect. Gov. McSweeney stated that he had always been an admirer and advocate of Senator Tillman and had voted for him for governor and United States senator and that, while on some matters he dif-

fers with Senator Tillman, he had never lost confidence in him, nor was there any reason why he should be opposed to him. He never has had any correspondence or interviews with Senator McLauren upon political matters and not a line has passed between them relative to State or national politics and, as far as he was concerned, he would not permit any State constable to openly work for any candidate, as it is their business to work for the enforcement of the dispensary law.

WILL BE PROMPTLY FIRED.
Gov. McSweeney went on to say that if at any time it was reported to him that members of the constabulary force were working for any particular candidate and thereby neglecting their work, for which they were paid, that such a course would be regarded by him as sufficient cause for removal.

SENATOR MCLAURIN'S INFLUENCE.
At the instance of the Junior Senator a batch of postmasters are appointed.

[Special to News and Courier.] The contest over the federal patronage in South Carolina goes steadily on and the regular organization, headed by State Chairman Deas, is receiving but little encouragement at present. Senator McLauren and United States District Attorney John G. Capers have returned to Washington, and were among the callers at the White House. The friends of Mr. Blalock are confident that his appointment is assured, notwithstanding the opposition of the regular organization. There is a strong array of circumstantial evidence to indicate that at present Senator McLauren and District Attorney Capers have a decided advantage in the distribution of federal patronage. This is shown by the following list of postmasters appointed in South Carolina today at the instance of Senator McLauren and his friends: C. P. Dearlan, Lohs, (changed to Valley Falls); W. W. Holt, Dyson, Greenwood County; Richard F. Walters, Reevesville; Mrs. Agnes J. Mimms, Ross station; Willie Hall, Chiquipin; M. C. Langston, Garlington; Wm. R. Thomason, Enquirer; John L. Frierson, Morgan's; Robert M. Pratt, Cave; J. J. Johnson, Advance; Francis Marion, Camp, (new office); Wm. Holley, Catarrh; Archer E. Chandler, Sr., Asa; Mr. John S. Wolf, Abma.

Fairview Dots.
We are having some fine weather for gathering in hay and peavines. Cotton is opening very rapidly, and if no bad weather sets in farmers will soon be through picking.
Mr. J. A. Baker and family visited Mr. John Harmon's last Sunday.
Some of our people went to Atlanta this week on the excursion.
Mr. Wiley Stockman is building him a new dwelling which will add much to his convenience.
Miss Mary Morris has built a tenant house on his place near Fairview.
Long Bros. have moved their mill back home where they will saw this winter. They had to go home to gin cotton any way. They will move their mill back to Mr. Baker's next summer and finish sawing his timber.
Ervin Long and Bros. have purchased them a lath mill which they will have in operation in a few days.
The U. S. Geological Surveying Company have had their tents at Fairview the past two weeks.
Mr. Fred Frazier, while tying fodder a few days ago heard his dog bark in some grass. Mr. Frazier ran to see what the dog was barking at, when he got where the dog was he found the dog dead and a snake lying by his side. The snake had bit the dog and killed him instantly. It was what is known as the quarter snake.
Are you going to the State Fair? Yes, let's all go and "see George."
Well, Mr. Editor, as news is scarce I will close. With much success to The Herald and News.
Yours most truly,
J. M. M.
The honor of carrying off a prize at the State Fair far outweighs its intrinsic value.

DOWN ON MCLAURIN.

INTERVIEW WITH CONGRESSMAN ASHURY C. LATIMER.

He says the Junior Senator "has no influence with the Democratic Party at all and is not recognized in their councils," and that "by the time the campaign is held, a year from now, Johnny McLauren won't be in it."

Newberry, October 4.—Congressman Ashury C. Latimer arrived in the city last night about 11 o'clock and left today for Columbia. He came here in the interest of the rural mail delivery, to observe its workings and to request the people to get up petitions and maps where new rural deliveries were desired in order that they might be established. Congressman Latimer when seen this morning talked very freely to your correspondent in regard to the rural mail delivery and other matters.

"What is McLauren's standing now in Congress?" was asked Mr. Latimer.

"From all I could gather in Washington he has no standing at all with the Democratic party. When the ratification of the treaty was on, just before the final vote was taken, the Democrats claimed the victory, and the Republicans admitted it, but McLauren's vote changed the result. This change of front was unexpected by all on the Democratic side and, of course, they felt that contempt for him which was felt by the American people for Benedict Arnold and the strongest expressions that they could give went to were indulged in by members of the Democratic party against McLauren, and they have never forgiven him for it."

"What influence has Senator McLauren with the Democratic party?" was next asked Congressman Latimer.

"He has no influence with the Democratic party at all and is not recognized in their councils and they regard him as having pulled loose from his party."

"Senator McLauren has stated that his giving out of the Federal patronage in South Carolina was largely on account of his personal friendship for President McKinley," was told Mr. Latimer.

"I have doubt," he replied, "that McKinley felt kindly toward him for saving him in that hour of defeat, and for that reason McLauren claims that he was offered a position in the Philippine commission. It is a question of doubt among the Democrats whether a proposition to serve on this commission was ever made to Senator McLauren."

"Do you think that McLauren will have the same influence with Roosevelt as was claimed he had with McKinley?" was asked.

"My judgment is that Roosevelt will be controlled by his estimate of McLauren's ability to deliver the eighteen votes of the State to him in the next National Republican Convention. If McLauren can satisfy him he can deliver the goods I think he will be all right, and to attribute more to him would be to discount his practical common sense as a politician."

Mr. Latimer was then asked what strength he thought McLauren would show in the race for the Senate.

"I think by the time the campaign is held, a year from now, Johnny McLauren won't be in it, that his deceptive policy will be so completely unmasked that he will realize there is no shadow of hope for him."

"What is your view of McLauren's reception at Anderson, which his friends claim was a spontaneous one?" was asked.

"It is my opinion," was Mr. Latimer's reply, "that Senator McLauren had telegraphed his managers that he would be there and that it was known to them at least twenty-four hours before he reached Anderson that he would be there. They had sent out telephone messages and brought in the followers of McLauren from every section of the county—brought his followers over from Greenville and Spartanburg and surrounding counties, who were there to endorse and cheer any statement McLauren might make,

and it was not the sentiment of the voters of Anderson County. In my judgment not over eight hundred people were in the Court House when he spoke and at no time were over half of them for McLauren. McLauren would not have appeared at Anderson had he not known Tillman would not be there and his crowd was on hand ready to cheer him. And besides undue advantage was given to him in that he was allowed to open with an hour and was given a half hour to close and Hemphill and I were allowed only fifty minutes.

"George Johnstone made an able speech, but was speaking to my friends, and the cheering was from Latimer men, and was not as enthusiastic as if I had been speaking myself."

"I believe 500 will cover McLauren's vote in Anderson."

Mr. Latimer here stopped to light a cigar and during this interruption took occasion to explain that some newspapers, which were hard up for something to write about, had been printing funny stories about him, calling him the gentleman from Mexico on account of some business transactions he had made in Mexico mines. He said that this transaction was purely a business one, and that his official career as a congressman had nothing whatever to do with it. It was conducted on business principles and he would have been able to make the same transaction had he been simply a private citizen.

Then after he had got his cigar puffing to suit him he went on to say: "I have said to the friends of McLauren that I am ready to meet him anywhere and at any time and discuss issues with him. At the meetings at Greenville, Gaffney and Spartanburg I was not invited."

Mr. Latimer was then asked to state his position on ship subsidies. He said that he was unalterably opposed to the ship subsidy bill. "I take position with Vest and Morgan and other prominent members of Congress that if you repeal the merchant marine it will build up our commerce, but if you pass the ship subsidy bill it will never do it. There is not a good democrat in the senate who is in favor of ship subsidies."

"I am for the building of the Nicaragua canal. I am in favor of the canal being built and controlled by the United States government. I don't want England to have anything to do with it whatever. This government, in building that canal, assumes great risks, but there has never been a great movement without a great risk, and while the canal would benefit the whole Union it would especially benefit the South."

Mr. Latimer was then asked to say something in regard to the Charleston Exposition and the part that McLauren took in getting the Buffalo exhibit taken to Charleston and in trying to get \$250,000 appropriation for the exposition. Mr. Latimer said:

"A good deal has been said about Senator McLauren's influence in Washington and what he accomplished for the Charleston Exposition. I will say that the committee which had the exposition matters in charge came to Washington and called a meeting of the South Carolina delegation. They met in the president's room, and on the senate side. The morning of the meeting I was before the agricultural committee on a measure that I had before them until 12 o'clock, when the house met. I was sent for and when I got into that meeting I found Tillman, McLauren, Elliott, Talbot and Finley present. They asked me what I thought of the chances of getting the \$250,000 appropriation. I took the position that the bill that had passed the senate, introduced by Tillman, had been referred to the committee on appropriations, provided over by Mr. Cannon, and every republican on the committee was bitterly opposed to the appropriation, and unless we could withdraw the bill from that committee and get it referred to the committee on ways and means, I did not see any hope

of getting a report from the committee. McLauren asked me what chance there was to get the bill withdrawn. I said that I did not know, but if he and all the delegation should join in there was no telling what might be accomplished. We failed to get the bill withdrawn and found that the speaker of the house had gone into a solemn obligation with Mr. Cannon that the bill should not pass during that session. From that time on Mr. McLauren was never heard of by me in any fight looking to the passage of the bill. I presume he was invited to that meeting and had been requested to aid the delegation in every way possible.

"I went to the Secretary of Agriculture, who was a personal friend of mine, and asked him to call the attention of the Cabinet to the great injustice that was about to be perpetrated against Charleston, and aid us in getting the appropriation, and he promised to do it. He told me afterwards that he had called the attention of the Cabinet to the matter and the President and Postmaster General were in favor of it, and had promised to try and get the bill through. He also saw Mr. Allison and Gen. Henderson and Mr. Cannon and tried to get them to withdraw their objection and get the bill through."

"I then went to the Secretary of Agriculture and asked him if he would not arrange to take the Buffalo exhibit to Charleston and told him I would like to know his best terms. He stated that he had the authority and if we would pay the expense of transportation and build a house in which to care for the exhibit he would send the best exhibit he could."

"That arrangement was made before I left Congress in March, and although Mr. McLauren says that with a persistent effort with Mr. Hanna that he had succeeded in persuading the President to let us have the exhibit this arrangement was all made before Congress adjourned. But since he has taken the control of it, I have nothing further to say about it."

"If Mr. McLauren really has the influence that he claims with the President and the Republican party may he not in a degree be held responsible for the failure of the Charleston Exposition bill?"

With this parting shot delivered Mr. Latimer said he had nothing more to say; that he was not in the habit of talking to newspapers anyway. He left Newberry today at 1 o'clock.

Lexington Local Lines.

Farmers are busy gathering hay and picking cotton.
Lexingtonians are jubilant over the victorious nomination for congress of Mr. Lever.

The writer ran up to Newberry Monday and found it a lively, progressive city. Long may she continue to forge ahead and take her place as one of the first class cities of the State.

While in Columbia last week Mr. J. W. Riser, formerly of Pomaria, gave us a street car ride over his line, which we enjoyed very much.

Several in this county expect Secretary Aull to be a candidate for Secretary of State next year.

The health of this vicinity is good and the medical fraternity has but little to do.

Dr. J. J. Bickley took in the excursion to Atlanta Monday.

I think it was so handsome in the Governor to give time for so many to make application for State Librarian and then appoint a person who was not an applicant.

If I was as sure of getting a fortune as Jno. L. McLauren is to receive a beating, if he is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, then I would be happy and serene. Won't the man who lends Johnny a helping hand politically.

Old farmers say that corn and fodder is higher and scarcer than it has been in many a day. Therefore let the farmers sow on's, rye, barley and wheat in abundance so we can stand the high price of farm produce.
May The Herald and News continue to prosper.
Oct. 2nd, 1901.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

"GO WAY BACK AND SIT DOWN," SAYS THE PRESIDENT.

South Carolina Republicans Visit President Roosevelt, but Leave Discomfited.

[Special to Greenville Daily News.]

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The old line Republicans represented by Deas, Scriven, et al seems to have gotten cold comfort here. Both of these named above paid a visit to the White House yesterday. They decline to say how much or little they were promised but it has leaked out here tonight that their visit was far from satisfactory. There is a popular song here called "Go way back and sit down." So far as I can size up the situation this seemed to express it better than a column and a half could of the many things which have happened that might be given as evidence of the situation.

There was certainly something extremely very amusing about Deas' visit to President Roosevelt, but as he had only one companion it is impossible to find out what it was. Somebody has been near enough to say that the President thought he was an applicant for cookman. The whole delegation are crest fallen and broken, and their faces say very plainly, "No Negro Need Apply." This cutting loose from the negroes and bun politicians of the South brings to mind a remarkable phase of national politics. For the past ten or fifteen years the negro vote in the South has in almost every Republican nominating convention, furnished the power to secure the nomination and yet in every election except the last one not one single vote has been given to the Republican candidate in the electoral college.

In three Democratic nominations the Southern vote has not counted for much and yet in the general elections the South has furnished a large proportion and in the last election all of the votes in the electoral college.

It now looks as if the negro as a factor in the Republican party is gone, certainly so far as the South is concerned.

Loomis Blalock is still on top so far as the Internal Revenue Collectorship is concerned, and his friends say his appointment may occur any day.

The successor of Webster as National Committeeman has not been settled so far as any information is obtainable here. Deas is no longer a factor, and the matter seems to be between him and Capers.

There is no reason to change the opinion that Capers is the coming man.

Postmaster Fair and Col. Schumport are still here on the Newberry post office matter. They are making a gallant fight to save Colonel Fair, but the chances of his reinstatement at seem to be small.

The postoffice department is one of the strictest business organizations in the government and it is hard to get them to condone even a technical violation of the law.

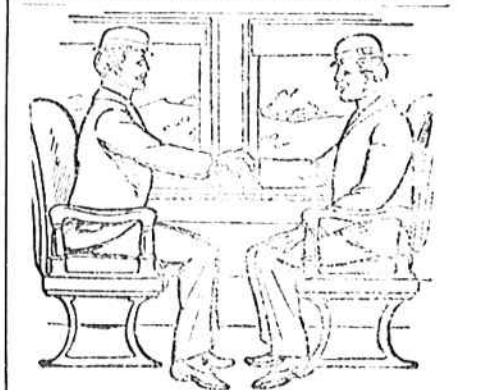
Senator McLauren today secured tents for the Charleston exposition as per request of Director General Averill. They will be loaned through the State; as no loan of this character is ever made direct to individuals. Judge Hudson and Rev. Dr. Ford of Bennettsville spent a few hours here last night on their way home from Buffalo. The Judge improved his time while here by taking in the beauties of the Congressional Library.

Gen. M. C. Butler is here for a day or two, and made a friendly call on the President.

Judge Brawley was also among the President's late distinguished callers from the South.

Private Dalziel is at it again. This time he attacks the President for thinking even and speaking his thinks aloud about his "Southern Mother." Surely a man ought to be proud of his mother, and there are many millions of people in this country who think that Southern Mothers are a little better than any other kind. As an evidence there are several Southern mothers' sons in mar-

ble and bronze even in this capital and there are likely to be some more marbles added to the already historic collection, as well as marble sons of mothers from other sections of the great country. This, however, is no indication that private Dalziel will ever be one of the marbles. There is no record here even among the oldest inhabitants that these heroic sons in marble, or their mothers are forever quarreling about the all importance of the boundaries of their respective States.



When You Meet

a friend, you can easily tell about how he has been prospering by the way he looks. He sizes you up the same way so it pays you to be well dressed.
A small clothing allowance goes a great way here. You get fashionable clothes, too.

The Ewart-Pifer Co. College Students Attention

BURN THE MIDNIGHT OIL.
We Have the Lamps.
Lamps Cheap, but Not Cheap Lamps!

Also all the requisites for the Toilet: Razors, Straps, Lather Brushes, Shaving and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Powders and Perfumery.

We invite your patronage.
Mayer's Drug Store.
We handle Wiley's Candies—Fresh.

Tax Notice.
THE TAX BOOKS FOR NEWBERRY COUNTY will be open for collection of taxes for fiscal year commencing January 1, 1901, the 15th day of October, 1901, and will remain open until the 31st day of December, 1901. The following is the levy:
For State purposes, 5 mills.
For ordinary county purposes, 24 mills.
Special, 1 mill.
School, 3 mills.
Total, 107 mills.
Except in the following localities where an additional R. R. and Special School Tax has been levied as follows:
Township No. 1, for R. R., 2 mills.
Township No. 8 for R. R., 24 mills.
Township No. 9 for R. R., 2 mills.
Newberry School District in town of Newberry, 3 mills.
Utopia, No. 10, 2 mills.
Prosperity, No. 14, 2 mills.
Big Creek, No. 20, 2 mills.
Excelsior, No. 35, 2 mills.
Chappells, No. 39, 2 mills.
Jabara, No. 48, 1 mill.
Whitmore, No. 52, 2 mills.
Little Mountain, No. 30, 3 mills.
A Special Tax of One Dollar has been levied on all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 years except those exempt by law.
JNO. L. EPPS,
County Treasurer.

Homestead Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. Minnie L. Caldwell and James Wilson Caldwell, Joseph B. Caldwell and George Bartow Caldwell, Jr., the Widow and minor children of George Bartow Caldwell, deceased, have applied to me to have their homestead exemption in the real and personal estate of the said George Bartow Caldwell, deceased, appraised and set apart to them according to law.
H. H. RICKARD,
Master N. C.
Master's office, Sept. 30th, 1901. 46